

## SOMERSAULTS OF ROOSEVELT

William Jennings Bryan Analyzes Record of Third Term Candidate

### HIS SUDDEN CONVERSION

No Message in Behalf of People's Cause in Seven and a Half Years T. R. Was President.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.  
Solomon says that the borrower is servant unto the lender. If this applies to one who borrows ideas Mr. Roosevelt does not recognize the obligation, for he has not only borrowed from the Democratic party as few public men have borrowed from an opposing party, but he has shown himself strangely ungrateful for the ideas taken. Of course it will not be contended that an idea can be patented. It is the only thing, in fact, that is not subject to monopoly.

Even Mr. Perkins, with all his fondness for the trust, would not contend that a monopoly in ideas could be formed and made subject to regulation by a bureau appointed by the president. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has won his popularity by the advocacy of things previously advocated by the Democrats, and still he is all the while assailing the Democrats bitterly and has shown toward them a hostility that is hard to explain.

To show the extent of his borrowing, let me enumerate some of the things which he now advocates that were advocated by the Democrats at an earlier date.

#### Shall the People Rule?

Take his paramount issue of the present campaign—namely, the rule of the people. The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Denver four years ago contained the following:

"Shall the people rule?" is the overwhelming issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion."

Here is the very phrase which he employs, and it is not only declared to be an issue, but the overwhelming issue. It was dwelt upon by the candidates and by other speakers during the campaign, so that Mr. Roosevelt, then president, may be assumed to have had notice of it. He not only refused to admit then that it was the paramount issue, but he displayed extraordinary activity in urging upon the country Mr. Taft, whom he has since declared to be the agent of bosses and the enemy of popular government.

It would seem that he ought to make some slight acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Democratic party for suggesting this issue to him. At least, he might put the issue in quotation marks.

He is now advocating the direct election of senators, but if he ever expressed himself in favor of this reform earlier than two years ago the fact has escaped my observation, and I have not only watched carefully, but waited anxiously, for some favorable expression from him.

#### Long Fight for Popular Election of Senators.

The Democratic party began the fight for the popular election of senators twenty years ago this summer, when a Democratic house of representatives at Washington passed for the first time a resolution submitting the necessary amendment. Since that time a similar resolution has been passed by the house in five other congresses—first, in 1894 by another Democratic house; then, after two congresses had elapsed, by three Republican houses, and, last, by the present Democratic house. During the twenty years the reform has been endorsed in three Democratic platforms, the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and it has been endorsed by the legislatures of nearly two-thirds of the states. Mr. Roosevelt must have known of the effort which was being made by the people to secure the popular election of senators, and yet he took no part in the fight. During this time he was president for seven and one-half years, and it is quite certain that a ringing message from him would have brought victory to the people's cause, but no message came. Four years ago the convention which he controlled and which nominated Mr. Taft rejected, by a vote of seven to one, a resolution endorsing this reform.

Still Mr. Roosevelt did not say anything. He neither rebuked the Republican convention nor endorsed the strong plank which was included in the Denver platform. Even Mr. Taft went so far during the campaign of 1908 as to say that PERSONALLY he was INCLINED to favor the popular election of senators by the people, but Mr. Roosevelt did not even indicate an intention in that direction. Now, when the reform is practically secured—the amendment being before the states for ratification—he declares himself in favor of it. Would it not be fair for him to indicate in some way his appreciation of the long continued fight waged by the Democrats in behalf of this reform before he espoused it?

#### T. R. and the Income Tax.

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of an income tax. How long since? His first endorsement of it was during his second term, and then it was suggested as a means of limiting swollen fortunes and not as a means of raising revenue. The Democratic party in-

cluded an income tax provision in the Wilson law of 1894. When this provision was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a majority of one the Democratic party renewed the fight and has contended for the income tax in three national campaigns. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the submission of an amendment specifically authorizing an income tax—the very amendment now before the states for ratification.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, Mr. Taft, declared during the campaign that an amendment was not necessary, and Mr. Roosevelt never made any statement in favor of the amendment or in favor of the principle embodied in it. The amendment has now been ratified by thirty-four states; but, so far as I know, Mr. Roosevelt has never made a speech in favor of its ratification nor, since the submission of the amendment, made a speech urging an income tax as a part of our fiscal system. It would not require any great stretch of generosity on his part to credit the Democratic party with priority in the advocacy of this reform.

Not Always For Railroad Regulation.  
Mr. Roosevelt is now an advocate of railroad regulation. When did he commence? The Democratic party in its platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 demanded an extension of the powers of the interstate commerce commission. Up to 1904 Mr. Roosevelt never discussed the subject of railroad regulation officially or in public speech, so far as I have been able to find. Although nominated without opposition in the convention of 1904, his platform contained no promise of railroad regulation. By its attitude on the railroad question the Democratic party alienated the support of those railway officials who counted themselves Democrats, and Mr. Roosevelt, both in 1900, when he was a candidate for vice-president, and in 1904, when he was a candidate for president, had the benefit of the support of those ex-Democrats. It was in 1904 that he wrote his famous letter to Mr. Harriman and in the state of New York profited by the campaign fund that Mr. Harriman raised.

When after 1904 Mr. Roosevelt took up the subject of railroad regulation he found more hearty support among the Democrats in the senate and house than among the Republicans, so that he has reason to know that the Democratic party has for a long time planted itself boldly upon the people's side on the subject of railroad regulation.

Under the circumstances we might expect some complimentary reference to our party's attitude instead of anathemas.

#### T. R.'s Complete Somersault.

On the subject of publicity as to campaign contributions he has not only adopted the Democratic position, but he has been compelled to turn a complete somersault in order to do so. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the publication before election of the names of individual contributors and the amounts contributed. Mr. Roosevelt at that time endorsed Mr. Taft's contention that the publication should be deferred until after the election, and even went so far as to give reasons for believing that it would be improper to make the publication before the election. Two years later he declared in favor of publicity before and after the election, landing on the Democratic side shortly before the law was enacted carrying out the Democratic platform on this subject. Here, surely, he ought to praise the Democratic party for the pioneer work it has done in purifying politics.

Here are a few of the things which bear the Democratic brand, and with all of his experience on the plains he will not be able to "work the brand over" so as to make it look like "T. R."

## REPUBLICAN HOPE RESTS IN WILSON

Gov. Burke Declares for Democrat and Gives His Reasons.

By JOHN BURKE,  
Governor of North Dakota.

The election of Governor Wilson is the only thing that can save the Republican party. Four years of President Taft has split it in two. We have no reason to believe that he will be any different or that his second administration, if he is re-elected, will be any more satisfactory to the people than his first. His re-election will mean the division of the Republican party into many warring factions, which can only result in final dissolution of all.

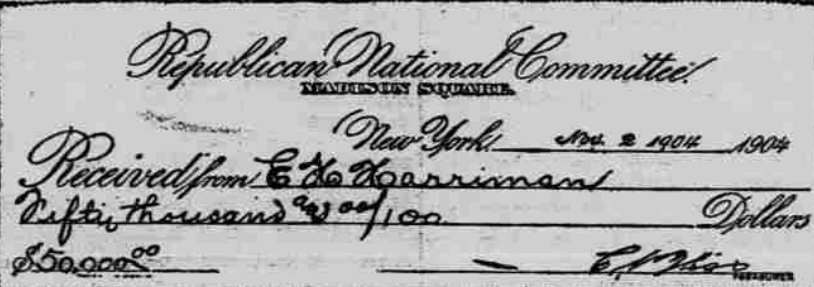
The end will come quicker and just as certain if Roosevelt is elected, for he is no longer a Republican, but is the leader of a new party, at war with the Republican party, as it is with the Democratic party. On the other hand, if Wilson is elected the Roosevelt party will perish; the Republicans will reorganize their party, purge it of the baneful influence of corporate power and greed and make it again the grand old party it was in the days of Lincoln.

Louis D. Brandeis performed a real public service when he quoted the records to show that George W. Perkins is and always has been an enemy of union labor.

Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a moose calf when several decades ago he wrote:  
"I am the owner of the sphere,  
Of the seven stars and the solar year."



## Harriman's \$50,000 For T. R.'s Fund



Time and again Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the third term party's candidate for president of the United States, has stated that the famous \$240,000 raised by the late E. H. Harriman in the fall of 1904 was for use in the New York state campaign. He also declared most positively a few weeks ago that he had ordered Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican national committee, not to accept any money from the Standard Oil company in that campaign and to return it if any had been accepted.

On Monday, Sept. 30, C. C. Tegethoff, secretary to the Late E. H. Harriman, produced the above receipt of the Republican national committee, signed by Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, for Mr. Harriman's individual contribution of \$50,000 to this fund, proving conclusively that it was used in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. The day following John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil company, produced the documentary proof that his company did give \$10,000 to Roosevelt's campaign fund and that it never was returned.

## Two Souls With but a Single Thought



—Macaulay in New York World.

## NUGGETS FROM WOODROW WILSON'S SPEECHES.

The nation has awakened to a sense of neglected ideals and neglected duties.

The tariff has become a system of favors.

We stand face to face with great questions of right and justice.

Parties and platforms and candidates should be frankly put under the

amination to see what they will yield us by way of progress.

The only way you can conduct politics is in widening circles, not in narrowing circles.

I regard this campaign simply as a continued struggle to see to it that the people are taken care of by their own government.

If prosperity is not to be checked in this country we must broaden our borders and make conquest of the markets of the world.

## THIRD TERM QUACK PLANK

Fraudulent "Blanket Policy" Offered for Protection of Health and Life.

### IN INTEREST OF FAKERS

"Theodore Rex" Promises to Shield Them Against Discrimination by Educated Physicians.

The political tentacles of the third term candidate have been extended in every direction from which might be gathered voters irrespective of sex, race, color or previous condition, of all vocations, factions and trades into the Progressive fold. By specious promises cunningly adapted to each the colonel beckons them to follow with bleating approval whosoever his belated adjuncts may lead in order that Theodore Rex may again sit in the White House.

Tempting bait is thrown to the working people in the minimum wage, to the Socialists in the enlargement of government ownership, to the women in the furtherance of suffrage aspirations, to the farmer in blissful betterment of rural life, etc. Now he appeals to the quacks, those true and hitherto despised men of predatory wealth, offering them tenderest regard and freedom from prejudice "for or against." The following "blanket policy" is offered for protection of our most precious possessions—health and life:

"We favor the union of all the existing agencies for fundamental government dealing with the public health into a single national health service without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable diseases as may be properly undertaken by the fundamental authorities, including the execution of existing laws regarding pure food, quarantine and cognate subjects, the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics, the extension of the registration area of such statistics and co-operation with the health activities of the various states and cities of the nation."

Thus would votes for Theodore Rex be multiplied.

#### Insults Educated Physician.

This quack plank of the Progressive platform not only insults the intelligent voter, but wounds the educated physician, in that it places the latter in the same category with empirics of high and low degree, rubbers, sun curists, magnetic and other healers and all other pretenders who fatten upon the credulity of the helpless sick and their terrified relatives. The Sun has adverted to the outrageous violation of propriety and justice which characterizes the medical laws of several states in the Union, the last instance of which we deplore in the medical regulations of the canal zone and which the bull moose platform threatens to inflict upon all the states of the Union.

These legislative enactments require all persons who propose to become physicians not only to pursue a more or less thorough course of preparatory education, but also to be trained in all branches of medicine and, besides, to be subject to a rigid examination by appointees of the state. All these serve to protect the public against ignorant pretenders and would be perfectly fair did not the very same enactments exempt the latter from the provisions applying to educated practitioners.

#### Favors for Cormorants.

Thus do our sagacious legislators stultify themselves in the interest of the cormorants to whom they grant special privileges, because, forsooth, they claim to "heal" without medicines! There is now no discrimination against "schools of medicine." Therefore the special protection demanded for them by the bull moose platform is gratuitous and intended only to entrap votes. The "healers" belong to no school. Now comes Theodore Rex and dignifies them by a special provision and, expressing a most tender regard for their sensibilities, promises to shield them against discrimination by educated physicians.

This platform would raise the quack and healer above the men who daily exemplify their personal and professional superiority by some unselfish devotion to the public weal. In his eagerness to placate the influential hord of empirics Mr. Roosevelt would have us oblivious of the fact that the educated physician is the only real altruist in the community. Instead of arousing the public conscience (T. R.'s favorite slogan) this self appointed reformer deepens the crying shame and thus exemplifies again that "under no circumstances" need he be bound by his prior professions.

President Taft has won the approval of the quacks and healers by his medical regulations of the canal zone; hence this Machiavellian policy. Future generations will substitute "Rooseveltian" for "Machiavellian." Politics make strange bedfellows indeed. Behold Taft and Roosevelt under the same blanket!—New York Sun.

## SORDID TALE OF T. R.'S FUND

Treasurer Sheldon and J. P. Morgan Tell of Millions Subscribed in 1904.

### BIG FAVORS IN RETURN

Frick, Gould and Morgan Gave \$100,000 Each—Corporations Gave 73½ Per Cent. of Entire Amount Received.

John D. Archbold's statement that the Standard Oil company contributed \$100,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign fund in 1904 was confirmed by George R. Sheldon, who succeeded Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer of the Republican national committee.

Not only did the Standard Oil company give \$100,000 to elect Mr. Roosevelt president, but J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. gave \$100,000, H. C. Frick gave \$100,000 and George Gould gave another \$100,000. Mr. Sheldon testified that 73½ per cent of Mr. Roosevelt's total campaign fund was contributed by corporations.

Naturally these people gave their money freely to the Roosevelt campaign fund.

Testifying that he had contributed \$150,000 to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904 because he was "especially interested," Mr. J. P. Morgan added, "The only interest we had was in the welfare of the public."

Mr. Morgan emphasized his devotion to Mr. Roosevelt's political fortunes by the further statement that J. P. Morgan & Co.'s usual contribution to Republican campaign funds was only \$100,000; that he never heard of any donation by his firm to the Democrats; that when Mr. Taft was a candidate in 1908 the sum subscribed was \$50,000 and that this year neither he nor his banking house had subscribed a dollar.

#### How It Was All Done.

To grasp these pregnant facts we have only to recall a little modern history. In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt had his bureau of corporations in working order. Mr. Cortelyou, lately in control of it as secretary of commerce and labor, had been made chairman of the national Republican committee. He and Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer, were collecting money. As George R. Sheldon, Mr. Bliss' successor, says, 73½ per cent of the funds received came from the menaced corporations.

If we do not find in these disclosures a sufficient explanation of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s "special interest" in Mr. Roosevelt's election, it is possible that later events may reveal it.

Mr. Roosevelt never prosecuted J. P. Morgan & Co.'s steel trust. He emphatically stopped the proceedings instituted by others against J. P. Morgan & Co.'s harvester trust. When the panic of 1907 was at its height he turned the resources of the treasury over to J. P. Morgan & Co., who used them and made money and reputation by the process. He met Gary and Frick, representing J. P. Morgan & Co.'s steel trust, before breakfast one morning and licensed them, in violation of law, to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, thus giving J. P. Morgan & Co.'s steel trust a monopoly of high grade iron ore. He put Mr. Bacon, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., into the state department and the diplomatic service. He made Herbert Satterlee, J. P. Morgan's son-in-law, assistant secretary of the navy. In a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte he testified feelingly to the virtues of the "Morgan interests which have been so friendly to us." Never before was the "public welfare" so cheaply protected.

#### Extent of Morgan's Interests.

The "Morgan interests" are not confined to J. P. Morgan & Co. by any means. The Morgan interests comprehend life insurance companies, banks and trust companies, railroads and manufacturing enterprises. If the parent house increased its regular Republican contribution in 1904 because of its "special interest" we may easily imagine that the policy was widely imitated by affiliated corporations and individuals. Perhaps in this almost unexampled favor by the Morgan interests we shall find an explanation of the Roosevelt administration hostility to the Standard Oil interests, which have not always agreed with J. P. Morgan & Co. concerning "the welfare of the public."

It may be that the senate committee will be able to throw more light on this point, but it can hardly add anything to the scandal of the Morgan-Roosevelt alliance. It was Mr. Roosevelt who opened up to J. P. Morgan & Co. the possibilities of government by big business. It was Mr. Roosevelt who persuaded J. P. Morgan & Co. to plunge deeply into politics. It was Mr. Roosevelt who, consulting "the public welfare," registered the decrees of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the White House.

Not until Mr. Roosevelt had lost control of the Republican machinery and the law providing for publicity of campaign contributions had gone into effect did J. P. Morgan & Co. disappear from the list of regular contributors to the colossal corruption funds of the Republican party. Are J. P. Morgan & Co. now operating politically under cover of their recent partner, George W. Perkins?—New York World.